PRICE THREE CENTS.

Forecast for Sunday:
Virginia—Local rains and cooler Sunday;
Monday fair, fresh west to north winds.
North Carolina—Local rains and cooler in eastern portion; fair in western;
light to fresh southwest, shifting to northwesterly winds.

WEATHER FOLECAST.

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RICHMOND, VA. SUNDAY. JULY 22. 1900.

THE BLOODY WORK OF NEGRO CONVICT

He Attacks Guards and Captain E. F. Morgan.

WAS SHOT IN BREAST.

Assistant Superintendent Receives Blow on Forehead and Arm.

TWO GUARDS WERE ATTACKED.

The Trouble Was the Result of the Re fusal on the Part of Prince Howard, a Convict, to Work-Impertinent Remarks Made by Him. Much Blood Spilt Before He Was Subdued,

After the buzz and whirl of the maat the State penitentiary had stopped for dinner at 11:45 o'clock yesterday morning, one of the most daring attempts to kill ever known was made upon the lives of the Assistant Superintendent and the guards of the institution by a negro man named Prince Howard, who was at one time a preacher in Brunswick county. The negro had weight-ed down his passion with unimosity, and was sagacious enough to let it cool off when the most trying moment came and death stared him in the face as the blood trickled from the left side of his breast and the wrist of his left arm, through which he had been shot by Assistant Su-perintendent E. F. Morgan in self-defense.

The rufflan was only subdued after several of the guards had come to the rescue. His plot was one of the boldest ever heard of by the prison officials. He wanted all the other convicts to aid him in carrying it out, and called upon them in the presence of the guards and Assist-ant Superintendent Morgan to come to him and aid him in his attack upon the guards. The convicts were ordered to their cells. They obeyed the order, which was given by Captain Morgan. There was, however, some stubbornness among a few of them, but these did nothing to

HOW THE TROUBLE BEGAN. Howard, being a medium-sized negro, did not consider that he should do as much work as is done by his more sturdy fellow-convicts, and protested against it to one of the guards, Mr. John R. Moss. In plainer words, he refused point blank to lift his hand to do any sort of work. He talked impudently to all of the guards He talked impudently to all of the guards with whom he came in contact, and resterated the assertion made to Mr. Moss. Howard was among the convicts who work in the shoe department and had made known to them his intentions of attacking the guards. For this purpose he carried a large shoe knife and a pair of scissors concealed in one of his pockets.

Yesterday morning Mr. Moss reported the fact to Captain Morgan, that How-ard had refused to work and had talked back to him in a very unbecoming way, as well as threatening manner. The as-sistant superintendent then started out to

sistant superintendent then started out to enlighten himself concerning the reports which had come to him.

Howard was among the gang of convicts at work on the new wall at the pentientiary. Sometime yesterday morning Captain Morgan sent a message to Howard through Mr. Moss, teiling him to come down from his cell after dinner; that he would have to punish him for his misconduct. The convict then said to Mr. Moss that he would come down, but he would not be punished, nor made to work either. The bell had tolled the dinner hour, and

the hundreds of convicts, in their striped suits, filed out of the workshops, one after another, to the front yard, where their meals are issued to them. When Howard meals are issued to them. When Howard came along he was met by Captain Mor-gan, who told him that he would have to

punish him.

The anger in the negro then asserted itself, and he declared he would not be punished then or after dinner, or at any other time. His conduct attracted the attention of the other prisoners, and Captain Morgan advanced to take hold of the man, who stepped back a step or two, and drew what was thought to be a knife. It was at this stage of the affair that the negro called to his fellow convicts to come to him which they did not do.

called to his fellow convicts to come to him, which they did not do. Captain Morgan then drew his revolver and ordered the prisoner to drop the weap-on, and ordered the other prisoners out of the way. It was about this time that Messre. Mess and Smith quickly came to the assintance of the Assistant Superinten-dent, and Howard made a vicious lunge at Mr. Smith, cutting him in the left hand with the weapon he drew, which proved t be half of a pair of selssors, and then Mr. Moss made a swing at the negro with a prison club. He missed the mark, and the force of the blow turned the man around and sent the club flying to the ground. The convict picked up the club and then attempted to stab Mr. Moss in the back. Mr. Moss ran a few steps to escape b cut. Captain Morgan all the time kept his cut. Captain Morgan an the time applied pointed at the negro. Howard was in the act of cutting Mr. Moss when Captain the ground to tain Morgan fired into the ground ain Morgan fired into the ground to frighten the negro, who then advanced upon the Assistant Superintendent and attempted to assault him with the scissors and club in his hand. Howard landed a heavy blow across the forehead of Captain Morgan with the club which he had in his hand. In attempting to ward off the blow he received a large wound of about five inches in length on the left wrist. This time Capin length on the left wrist. This time Cap-tain Morgan fired low, the ball entering the

negro's left wrist.

Howard then made another rush at the assistant supperintendent and cut a large gash across his forehead with the club. He was then fired at for the third time by Captain Morgan, the ball penetrating the breast on the left side about one and onehalf inches below the heart and entering the lung. Blood was then seen flowing profusely from the negro's breast and arm. He was then carried to the hospital, where Dr. Benjamin Harrison called to atwhere Dr. Benjamin Harrison called to attend him. Captain Morgan and the wounded guards had their injuries dressed in the office at the pentientiary.

CAPT. MORGAN'S STATEMENT.

The following is the statement of Assistant Superintendent Morgan concerning the affair:

the affair;
"I heard Mr. Moss' statement and he "I heard Mr. Moss' statement and he told me that the negro had reglected to work, and I told him to tell the negro that I would have him runished, and to come down after dinner. Howard told Mr. Moss that he would come down after dinner, but would not be punished.

"I got up to take charge of Howard, and as I put my hand on him he drew what I thought was a kuife, but happened to be a pair of, scissors. I spoke to him and said:

said:
"Howard, put down that knife."

"At this juncture he proclaimed that he had done his work, and called on all the prisoners for assistance. Howard made a prisoners for assistance. Howard made a lunge at Guard 8. T. Smith and Mr. Moss. Mr. Moss was cut on the hand. The negro was again told to put down what was thought to be a knife. He vowed that he would not do so; that he would die first; that he had done his duty, and talked impudently.

impudently.

A VICIOUS LUNGE.

"Mr. Moss and Mr. Smith came to my assistance and the prisoner made a vicious lunge at Mr. Smith and cut him in the hand, and as he did that Mr. Moss struck hand, and as he did that Mr. Moss struck at him with a club, which the guards use. "The club fell from the hand of Mr. Moss and the negro was in the act of stabbing him in the back, when I pulled my pistol and fired in the ground to try to scare him, but he picked up the club and came to me just as I fired the second shot. The second shot entered his left

arm.
"I shot the third time and the ball entered the breast on the left side. After shooting the third time he cut me on that head, resisting to the last. He was finaly overpowered by the guards, who came our assistance.

The revolver used in the shooting was a 22-calibre Smith and Wesson. Prince Howard was sent to the ceniten-tiary from Brunswick county. He was a thary from Brunswick county. He was a negro preacher, and was found guilty of bigamy. He was sentenced to four years in the penlientiary. He has been there since November 25, 1897.

Howard threw a knife over one of the prison walls, which was afterwards found and turned over to a guard by a little white bey named Kaymond Prown.

Superintendent Morgan is painfully hurt about the forehead and arm.

CUBAN ELECTION-

The Date Fixed Approximately for April 15th Next.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, July 21.-It was stated on good authority at the War Department this evening that the date for holding the Cuban election for delegates to the con-stitutional convention has been fixed up situtional convention has been fixed approximately for April 15th next. The constitutional convention, it is believed by the War Department officials, can be held within three months from that date. The authorities are unwilling to fix a The authorities are unwilling to lix a definite date for the withdrawal of the few remaining American soldiers from the island, but it is believed that the new government devised by the convention will possibly be set in motion and secure such a start as will enable the American forces to be withdrawn before the next but weather and thus avail because any hot weather, and thus avoid keeping any of the American regiments in Cuba through another yellow-fever season.

NARROW ESCAPE.

A Practice Shell Barely Missed Savaunah Line Steamer.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, July 21.—Captain Burg, of
the Savannah Line steamer City of Birmingham, reports that when passing Sandy
Hook shortly after noon yesterday, bound
in from Savannah, a shell which was fired from the Sandy Hook proving grounds, struck the water between his vessel and the shore, about one hundred and fifty feet from the vessel, and ricochetting, passed over his vessel about midships. There was great excitement aboard the vessel at what was considered a very narrow escape, and many of the passengers were very much

THE DELAGOA BAY ARBITRATION

Portugal Has Deposited Sum Neces sary to Pay the Awards.

(By Associated Press).
WASHINGBON, July 21.—he Delagoa
Bay arbitration closed to-day, so far as
Portugal was concerned, by the announcement to the State Department by Senor Duarte that his government had deposited the amount of the award, about \$3,503,000, with the Contra Discounta, a Parisian banking institution, with which the Portubanking institution, with which the Fortaguese government does business. It will remain for the British and American claimants to arrange for an equitable distribution of these funds, and negotiations to that end are under way with promise of

LIEUT. TAYLOR LEAVES TO-DAY

Starts on His Long Journey to the Orient, Sailing on the

Twenty-Eighth.

Captain Charles F. Taylor left for Washington this morning to bid his son, Licutenant Charles B. Taylor, "good-bye." Licutenant Taylor has just been as-signed to duty in Cihna, and left Boston yesterday, whence he had gone from his station in Portsmouth, N. H., and will reach Washington this morning with the Fifth Battalion, Marine Corps. This bat-talion numbers five hundred men, who are going to China on rush orders, under command of Major Randolph Dickins, who has been en duty at the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington. The Fifth Battalion will leave Washing-

ton for San Francisco, over the Chesa-peake and Ohio Railroad and connec-tions, this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock and will sail for China_on the 28th instant, on the transport Hancock, reaching Nagasaki,

Japan, little over a month later.

Other officers assigned to duty with the battalion are Captain T. H. Low, at Portsmouth; Captain L. H. Moses, at Boston; Captain W. N. McKelvy, from the Kentucky; First Lieutenant Harry Lee, from the Vermont; Second Lieutenant F. J. Schwable, at Boston: H. L. Matthews, and T. E. Backstrom, at New York; H. R. Lay, at Annapolis; H. D. Long and F. C. Lander, at Washington.

C. Lander, at Washington.

Lieutenant Taylor is twenty-two years old and is a graduate of Bethel Academy, and of the law department of Georgetown University, and in last February was commissioned second lieutenant in the Marine Service by President McKinley, after hav-ing passed a most severe examination, and stationed at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard.

He stands high in the estimation of the

officials of the Navy Department and has just been commissioned first licutenant, as a recognition of his soldierly worth and as a recognized of the has been entrusted with many important duties during his short service and his rise has been rapid.

RUN OVER BY HORSE AND WAGON Mr. A. C. Baker Meets With an Acci-

dent on the Street.

Mr. A. C. Baker was run over by a wagon at Twenty-third and Dock Streets at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and quite seriously hurt. He was first knocked down by a horse, and was then run over own by a noise, and was then fun over by the wagon. He was badly bru'sed about the body. Mr. Baker is slightly deaf. The horse's legs were lacerated very badly.

Mr. Baker was treated by Dr. W. A. Gills, of the ambulance corps,

MINISTERS FREE FROM HARM UNDER GUARD OF GOVERNMENT

Russia and China are in State of Open War.

SITUATION SERIOUS.

The Chinese Command the Navigation of Amur River.

PREPARING FOR A CAMPAIGN.

Russia Is Hurrically Getting Ready for Separate Action Against China, and May Not Be Willing to Share in the Interna-

> tional Expedition on Pekin,

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, July 22.-4 A. M .- In the abence of news from China the papers devote much space to a discussion of the pros and cons of the reliability of the Chinese assertion of the safety of the Pekin ministers. A similar discussion is being repeated in various forms at the different European capitals. The latest news is the dispatch from Che

Foo of the date of July 20th, received in Berlin, saying that the Governor of Shan Tung had telegraphed all the consuls: Tung had telegraphed all the consuls:

"I have just received authentic news to
the effect that all the ministers are free
from molestation and under the protection
of the government."

of the government."

While these reiterations have been causing some revival of hope, there is too great a distrust of Chinese duplicity for any acceptance of their truth.

A special from Shanghai announces the arrival of steamer anping with Li Hung Chang. The consuls at their previous meetings agreed that if the Viceroy called the much great property the visit and then allow they would return the visit and then allow him to have an escort of 100 men when passing through the settlements, it being understood that the men must be unarmed.

OPEN WAR.

Russia Hurrically Preparing for a

Russia Hurrically Preparing for a Serious Campaign (Copyright, 1900, by The Associated Press.) BERLIN, July 21.—The Chinese situation mkes on a radically different shape from news which has reached here from Russia. What Europe hitherte knew about the troubles in Manchuria was what the Russian government chose to let pass. Now a number of reports, some of them official, but a majority private, have reached here from St. Petersburg, which tally in the main and paint the situation in Chinese Manchuria and along the 1,500 killometres of borderland, on the Siberian side of which the Amur River forms a frontier, as much more dangerous for Russia than has hitherto been supposed.

ther, as much more dangerous of relations than has hitherto been supposed.

The Associated Press correspondent has obtained, at the Russian Embassy here, a partial, though cautious, confirmation of the above statement. A military contributor to the Tagebiatt says official Russian tor to the Tagebiatt says official Russian news showed that Chinese regular troops, aided by irregulars, in all numbering 120,004, are in open war against Russia. They not only demand the withdrawal of the Russians from Chinese territory, but after the Russian refusal to withdraw, the Chinese assumed the off-russia and draws. Russian refusal to withdraw, the Chinesé assumed the offensive and drove off the Russians from railroad construc tion, and are undertaking hostile opera-tions against Harbin, Giggovschenk, and other towns, shelling the last named place. COMMAND THIE AMUR.

What makes the Chinese hostilities ex-tremely dangerous, however, is the fact that the Chinese by a series of recently constructed forts and redoubts absolutely command the navigation of the Amur River for a distance of twenty versts, thus preventing Russian troop transports on the only route open, at least until those fortifications shall have been taken by the Rus-

All reports agree that the Russian gov-ernment now considers that Russia is act-ually at war with China; that the shillyshally policy hitherto maintained will be dropped; that Rissla is now hurriedy preparing for a serious campaign in north China, separate from the other powers, and that Russia will not be able nor willing, under these altered circumstances, to bear an adequate share in the Tien Tsin-Pekin

campaign.
The Russian forces available along the border and throughout north China are stated to comprise twenty-six battalions of serves, seventeen cossack regiments, and seventeen field batteries, altogether about 78,000 men.

MESSAGE FROM REMEY.

Reports Tien Tsin Quiet When Last Heard From.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Remey, duted Taku,

"Tien Tsin quiet latest report, Russian sources, July 13th, legations Pekin still holding out. Reliability of this informa-tion uncertain. Major Regan, Captains Noyes and Bookmiller, First Lieutenants Lawton and Schoeffel wounded, Ninth In-fantry officers; and Second Lieutenant Jol-

fantry officers; and Second Lieutenant Jolly, Marine Corps, sick, now aboard Solace.
Expect about thirty wounded men. Will
then send all to Yokohoma Hospital."
Lieutenant Schoffel, who is given among
the wounded for the first time by Admiral
Remey, is Francis Schoffel. He was born
in New York, and was appointed from
that State in 1883. Was appointed Second
Lieutenant July, 1895. He was made First that State in 1888. Was appointed Second Lieutenant July, 1895. He was made First Lieutenant September 6th, 1897. He was with the Ninth Infantry when it was or-

CONDITIONS OF MEDIATION.

Reply of French Foreign Minister to

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS, July 21.—At the Council of Ministers to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, read a telegram from the Emperor of China, asking the mediation of France with the foreign Powers. the Emperor of China. the Emperor of China, asking the media-tion of France with the foreign Powers. The telegram was signed by Kwang Su, and not by Pu Chan, the son of Prince Tuan. The reply given by M. Delcasse was that the request would be considered only upon absolute knowledge that the

nt Pekin and his colleagues of the diplo-matic corps and their respective governments.

Second-When Prince Tuan and the high functionaries responsible for the ac-tual events had been dismissed by the government to await inevitable punish-

Third-When the authorities and bodies of troops throughout the entire empire shall have received an order to cease hostilities against foreigners. Fourth-When measures have been taken for the rigorous repression of the

So long as these necessary guarantees are not furnished there is room only for

M. Deleases notified the Cabinet that all the Powers had responded favorably to the proposition to prevent the exportation of arms to China.

CONFIRMATION.

Chinese Minister Receives Two Messages of Encouraging Tenor.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Chinese Minister, Wu Ting Fang, communicated to the Secretary of State this morning

two important telegrams. The first is from Shing, the Director of Posts and Telegraph in Shanghal, and says:
"Fortunate that Minister Conger's telegraphic reply has come, Imperial decree of the 22d, this moon, (corresponding to July 18th), stated that all ministers were safe. Insurgents are fighting and killing safe. Insurgents are fighting and killing each other. Li Hung Chang is proceeding northward to suppress the riot, and will find it difficult to go."

The second telegram was from Lu Kui Yi, Viceroy of Nanking, dated the 21st of July, and received by Minister Wu at "According to edict of 22d, this moon (July 18th), with the exception of the German Minister, who was killed by anarman Almisier, who was kinded by anotherists, with regard to which rigorous measures are being taken to investigate and punish the guilty parties, all the other ministers, for whom strenhous efforts are being made for their protection, are forunately unharmed."

Li Kui Yi, the Viceroy of Nanking, of the great officials of China and stands next in rank among the diplomats to Li Hung Chang.

SAFE ON TWENTIETH.

Ministers Under Protection of Chinese Authorities.

(By Associated Press.)
BRUSSELS, July 21.—The Minister of
Foreign Affairs, Mr. Frabreaux, has received the following telegram from Shanghai, dated to-day:
"A telegram from the Governor of Shan
Tung announces that the ministers were

Tung announces that the ministers were safe July 20th. They are under the guard-ianship of the Chinese authorities. "Li Hung Chang has arrived at Shang-

Safe and Sound.

(By Associated Press.)
PARIS, July 21.—Yu-Keng, the Chinese
Minister here, to-day handed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, an ster of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, ar mperial edict, dated July 18th, giving the assurance that all the foreign ministers in Pekin, except Baron Von Ketteler, the German Minister, were then safe and sound under the protection of the Impe-The edict was transmitted by the Vice-

"For a month past, with the exception of the German Minister, who was assassinated by rebels, who are under apprehen-sion of severe punishment, we have or-dered all other foreign ministers well protected by the court, and happily they are safe and sound."

oy of Nankin under date of to-day, and

The Chinese Driven Out.

(By Associated Press.) ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—The Chinese positions on the Amus have been cleared from Blagovestachensk as far as Kha-

Fight thousand Japanese troops arrived Eight thousand Japanese troops arrived at Tien Tsin from Taku Monday, July 16th, Twenty-one hundred Japanese troops are commanding the position at Che Foo, and 1,800 at Shan Hai Kuan.

Navigation of the Pei Ho River from Taku to Tien Tsin is now easy and free

from marauders.
Owing to the lack of houses 360 tents have

een pitched for the wounded at Tien Tsin. Duty in China for General Wilson.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, July 21.—Favorable ac tion has been taken upon the application of Brigadier-General James Wilson, U. S. V., for active service in China. An order was

issued to relieving him from duty in com-mand of the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, Cuba, and directing him to proceed without delay to Taku, China, and report to Major-General A. R. Chaffee, U. issued to relieving him from duty in com S. V., commanding the American military force in China, for the assignment to one of the origades of his division.

General Chaffee's Staff.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, July 21.—The War Department has announced the names of the following officers who have been ordered to report to Major-General Chaffee for duty on his staff:
Lieutenant-Colonel Heisland, assistant adjutant-general; Colonel Humpiries, assistant adjutant-general; Major Cal-

sistant quartermaster-general; Major Gal-ligher, commissary; Lieutenant-Colonel Dickman, Twenty-sixth Infantry; U. S. V.; Major Muir, Thirty-sixth Infantry, U. S. V.; Major Stephenson, surgeon; Captain Crozier, ordnance department.

Chinese Duplicity.

(By Associated Press.)
SHANGHAI, Friday, July 20.—According to Sheng, the administrator of telegraphs, most of the telegrams received previous to the one from Minister Conger to the State Department at Washington, took a week in transmission from Pekin. The date of Minister Conger's message is, therefore, received in the best circles here as further proof of Chinese duplicity.

Trying to Sieze Li Hung.

Trying to Sieze Li Hung.

(By Associated Press.)

SHANGHAI, Friday, July 20.—The British cruiser Bonaventure left Woo Sung early this, morning. It is reported to seize the Au Ping with Li Hung Chang on board. A triumphal arch erected in Li, Hung Chang's honor has been ordered by the council to be removed,

Advance Won't Begin Till Middle of August.

DELAY INEXPLICABLE

And the News Was Received With Consternation.

ARMY OF FORMIDABLE NUMBERS

It Was Thought That Upon News of the Desperate Position of the Legationers They Would Push on to Pekin Immediately.

Americans May Make the Attempt Alone.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, July 21 .- Two dispatch es from Chinese officials and one from Admiral Remey at Taku represented the news developments of the day so far as the Chinese situation was concerned. The Chinese dispatches were corroborative, or were intended to be, of the important news of yesterday relative to the state

of the legationers. Admiral Remey's dispatch, aside from a list of casualties, already treated in brief form, was most important. It conveyed the disagreeable news that the interna-tional column would not begin its advance upon Pekin before the middle of August. This notice was received here with consternation, in view of Minister Conger's advice of the desperate position the legationers were in on the 18th. The delay is incomprehensible to the officials here. It is known that an army already for-midable in numbers of veteran soldiers is at Tien-Tsin and Taku, and with a cour-ageous leader it was expected that this would push on at once, cutting loose from its base, if need be, and forcing its way to Pekin, leaving the reinforcements now steaming toward Taku from every quar-ter of the globs to re-establish the base and reopen communication. MAY BE FRICTION.

MAY BE FRICTION.

It is possible to draw two conclusions from a failure of the foreign commanders to do this. First, the European governments have allowed the skepticism as to the authenticity of Mr. Conger's dispatch to carry them to the point of proceeding coolly and deliberately upon the first supposition, namely, that there are no foreigners alive to be sayed consequently there is ers alive to be saved, consequently there is

no need for haste.

The other conclusion is that friction is developing among the internationals in spite of earnest endeavors of powers, whose motives as to China are so far unimpeach

ed, to prevent it. Color is lent to this latter theory by the fact that the governments have so far been fact that the governments have so the ben-unable to agree upon an international com-mander for the expedition to Pekin, and this, too, in spite of the fact that Admiral Remey, acting by the instructions of his government, is exhausting every effort to induce the other commanders at Taku and Tien Tsin to hasten their movements.

The text of Admiral Remey's statemen relative to the movement of the interna-tional column was not made public; in fact it was not intended that the news should get out, and there was a feeling of annoyce exhibited at the publication because of its possible effect upon the international negotiations now under way.

Meanwhile, to secure an accurate state-ment of the exact conditions at Taku and Tien Tsin and the resources which will be at the disposal of the international commander, whoever he may be, Secretary Long desired Admiral Remey to send him a statement of the number of international troops now ashore in China, separating different nationalties. MAY ATTEMPT IT ALONE.

Major-General Cheffee is due at Nagasaki in a day or two. He will tranship at that point and arrive in Taku in the course of a week. It is suggested that General Chefa week. It is suggested that General Chaffee leave the other commanders to their own devices and lead the way to Pekin himself. His brother officers say that he is quite capable to undertake this task Others say that with the small force of Americans at his command the attempt would be suicidal, even if Chaffee were supported by the British.

The details of General Chaffee's staff were announced to-day. A notable feature is the Inclusion of Lieutenant-Colonel Heistand, now United States military attache to the Paris Exposition Commission.

Heistand, now United States mindary at tache to the Paris Exposition Commission. The troop movement ordered to-day, concerning the First Infantry, had been anticipated yesterday. It is presumed that one effective battalion will be made out of the two battalions of that regiment returning from Cuba, excluding the short term men who will remain with the home battalion of the regiment. This new battalion, with the battalion now at Leavenworth, will proceed to China. The consolidation into proceed to China. The consolutation into too of the original six military departments of Cuba, announced to-day, is nothing more than the logical result of the with-drawal of troops from that island already

THE ADVANCE DELAYED.

The Commanders Conclude it Useless to Try to Move Before August 15. (By Associated Press.)

July 21.-It is reported from Che Foo that the international commanders have concluded that it would be useless to try to advance on Pekin before the middle of August.

THINK IT AUTHENTIC.

Washington Cfficials Unshaken in Their Belief in Conger's Message. (By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, July 21.—After mature

WASHINGTON, July 21.—After mature deliberation, and after giving due consideration to the incredulous criticisms of the European authorities as to the Conger message, the State Department remains unshaken in its first conviction that the message was authentic and that Minister Congress was allied an Luly 18th. Correctors was alive on July 18th. Corrob rative evidence came to the department this afternoon through Minister Wu from this afternoon through Minister wa from two widely removed sources—the one from Sheng at Shanghai and the other from the Viceroy at Nanking. They make it clear that an edict certniny has been is-sued relative to the condition of the foreign ministers and certain other matters of the greatest value, if true.

It may, however, be mentioned that

consideration was duly discussed by Sec-retaries Hay, Root and Long this morning that all of these communications from Pekin at two points passed through the same channel. At Shanghai Sheng re-ceives everything; in Washington Mr. Wu is the medium.

same channel. At Shanghai Sheing to receives everything; in Washington Mr. Wu is the medium.

The point of this is that this additional evidence is deprived of a good deal of its corroborative value.

Notwithstanding this fact, our government is proceeding upon the presumption that these communications are authentic. It has not been influenced in this attitude by European criticism, but convinced that it had everything to gain and nothing to lose by reposing confidence in the Chinese Minister here, the State Department has felt it to be not only good policy, but a duty to make use of the friendly disposition of the pro-foreign Chinese officials to alleviate the condition of the legationers, if they are still adve.

The Shanghai report that Li Hung Chang is to be detained and prevented from going to Pekin is received here with forebodings of evil. It cannot be doubted that to interface foreight entitle in the content of move-

of evil. It cannot be doubted that to interfere forcibly with his freedom of move-ment would precipitate a crisis in the southern provinces of China, and certainly would prevent him from doing anything for the foreign ministers, if he is acting in good faith.

Feeling that the Powers themselves are

not willing to admit the error made their naval commanders in not following Admiral Kempft's advise at Taku, the officials here deprecate the adoption by many of the Powers of further measures in the same wrong direction. Possibly this subject may form the basis of some rapid diplomatic exchanges.

THE FIGHT AT TIEN TSIN.

Colonel Liscum Displayed Most Reckless Bravery.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, July 21.—The Evening World publishes the following from its Fien-Tsin correspondent, under date of

Pien-Tsin correspondent, under date of The Foo, July 19th, via Shanghai, July "The attack on the native city of Tien-"The attack on the native city of Tien-Tsin on July 13th resulted in the narrowest escape from what seemed up to midnight would be a terrible disaster for the allies." "General Fukushina, the Japanese com-mander, promised that the Japanese engi-neers, after three hours' shell fire from all guns, would cross the bridge over the moat before the wall, and, blowing up the great south gate, make a breach for the infantry to enter.

nfantry to enter.

great south gate, make a breach for the infantry to enter.

"Upon this depended everything. General Fukushina had not scouted the bridge, and in twenty-four hours had not scouted the ground over which the charge of the bridge had to be made.

"The Chinese destroyed the bridge, and flooded the land around it. The allies shell fire in no wise subdued the Chinese ritle fire from the loop-holed wall, which was thirty feet high, with a moat twenty feet in depth around it.

"The outer wall of mud made it impossible for the infantry and marines coming on the field to reply to the Chinese fire. They lost fifty men in ten minutes, then rushed back from the mud wall, which they had reached.

"General Dorward, the British command-photograph of the second forward with a fragmentary.

"General Dorward, the British command-er, hastened ferward with a fragmentary, instead of an integral, skirmish line."

THEIR POSITIONS. "The American marines and the Welsh Fusileers, together under command of Waller, were on the extreme left. Then the British marines and the Frach advanced with the Japanese along the road toward

"Doward's pian for the Americans to support the Japanese was not made clear to Colonel Liscum, of the Ninth United States Infantry.
"Doward lays the blame for the blunder and sacrifice of life on Liscum, but Doward's chief of staff was heard to say

when Liscum moved: "'Get in down in the road any where, quickly.'
"Colonel Liscum hurriedly led his men

through the gate in as open order as possible. UNDER FIRE.

"They were immediately under fire. The staff saw them pass over the bridge leading to a field which is proved to be a Cui De Sac.
"Before the two battalions of Americans, numbering 426 men, could extend themselves, they were subjected, besides the fire from the loopholes in the fort, to a

(Continued on Second Page.)

RIFLE PROTRUDING FROM THE WINDOW

This Was Seen by a Messenger Boy at Time of Goebel's Assassination.

(By Associated Press.) GEORGETOWN, KY., July 21.-The secand week of the trial of Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with being an ac-Caleb Powers, charged with being an accomplice in the assassination of Governor Goebel, closed this afternoon with only thirty-two witnesses heard, all of them having been called by the prosecution. All of next week will be required to hear witnesses for the State.

Edward Steffe, a messenger boy, gave the maximum testimony to-day. He

Edward Steffe, a messenger boy, are the most important testimony to-day. He witnessed the assassination and declared he saw the point of a rifle protruding from a window of Secretary of State Powers' office, the window being raised about eigh-teen inches and the curtains down.

teen inches and the curtains down.

Robert Noakes, cross-examined, said he was deceived into a talk with Colonel Campbell at Big Stone Gap, Va., prior to his arrest. He said Campbell promised him anything for his testimony.

Witness said he had an idea that Goebel was to be killed, but thought it was to be in a fight, and not by assassination. When talk he powers to "keep out of range as told by Powers to "keep out of range, as some fellows in the lobby were going to do the work for Goebel as he came in, hurried off to prevent the assussination.

Noakes was re-examined regarding the trip of himself and his men to Frankfort

t the time of the meeting of the Election Commissioners.
Witness relterated that the object of Powers and others was to intimidate the commissioners.

Noakes was excused until Monday, when

roll and a curtridge given him by

DEPARTMENTS CONSOLIDATED-

he promised to bring into court h

General Lee to Command in the West-

General Lee to Command in the Western Division.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Orders issued at the War Department to-day consolidate the Departments of Havana and Pinar Del Rio and Mantanzas and Santa Clara into one department, to be known as the Department of Western Cuba, with headquarters at Quemados, and designate the Departments of Santiago and Puerto Principe as the Department of Eastern Cuba, with headquarters at Santiago.

General Fitzhugh Lee is assigned to the command of the former, and Colone;

command of the former, and Colonel Whiteside, Tenth Cavairy, to the command

THE DRUGGISTS WILL ORGANIZE

Movement to Break Up Cut-Rate Selling.

MANY FAVER PLAN.

Mr- Jones, of Louisville, Addressed Them at Jefferson Last Night.

COLONEL PURCELL'S REMARKS.

He Makes an Appeal in Behalf of Organization Here-Mr. Polk Miller on the Movement-Will Meet Soon to Perfect a Per-

About one hundred of the representative retail and wholesale druggists of the city met last night at the roof-garden of the Jefferson Hotel for the purpose of considering a method of organizing an association to break up price-cutting on patent medicines and articles manufactured by patent-medicine concerns. The movement with this end in view was started by the



He Favors Organization to Protect the Druggists.)

National Retail Druggists' Association and has been the means of impeding the reckiesa squarefactors.

reckiess squandering of profits by the so-called price-cutters.

The druggists of this city were addressed last night by Mr. Simon M. Jones, of Louisville, Ky., who is a member of the National Retail Druggists' Association. Mr. Jones told his hearers of how the plan had been adopted by which associations are being organized to break up the detrimental work of cutting the prices on all proprietary articles, manufactured by the companies, which have become members of the association and agreed to abide by the plan adopted for their protection. Mr. Jones said that as many as sixty-five per cent, of the druggists of the country have become members of the association and heartily interested in the movement.



COL. JOHN B. PURCELL. (Who Spoke against the Existence of Cut-Rate Dealers.)

The plan is that if any druggist cuts the price of any of the articles named and manufactured by the proprietary concerns now members of the association it will bar him from purchasing any more goods

from any of the concerns. FORFEITS HIS AGENCY. The jobber is compelled to stop selling to the price-cutter or else forfeit his agency. Mr. Jones sald that the druggists of this city should get together and stand by the price-lists. The plan is to get 75 by the price-ists. Ine plan is 60 each per cent, of the retail druggists of a city together and in favor of the movement before an organization is perfected. There are s'xty-nine proprietary manufacturing concerns on the list whose articles are

(Continued on Second Page.)

SUMMARY OF TO-DAY'S NEWS. Local. -Negro convict shot at the penitentiary

yesterday.

—Lieutenant Taylor leaves for China.

—Richmond druggists will organize in an effort to get rid of cut-rate drug-

President John Skeiton Williams denies sale of Scaboard to Southern. Declares Scaboard more likely to buy the Southern.—Confederate monument unveiled at Berryville with a grand parade and elaborate programme. Judge Marshall the cratter.

orate programmer orator.

—A man killed by lightning near Covington.
—Confederate reunion at Nottoway Courthouse.

—Ice famine threatened at Norfolk.

General.

General,

-Witness in Goebel trial says he saw point of rifle protruding from office of Secretary of State.

-Fusion agreed on in Idaho.

-Date for Cuban elections fixed approximately at April 15th next.

-Portugal deposits money for Delagoa Bay award.

-Departments in Cuba consolidated and General Lee assigned to one division.

Foreign.

-Ministers safe and under protection of —Ministers safe and under protection of Chinese Government.

—Russia at open war with China and will conduct a separate campaign.

—The international commanders conclude that an advance is impossible before middle of August.

—Big battle reported raging in South Africa.

—Colombian revolution breaks out

manent Organization.